



Reconditioning Equipment



Clean farm equipment covered by flood water as soon as possible. Delay could cause permanent damage from rust or corrosion, especially if the water is brackish or salty. Before operating any machine inspect it and remove dirt and debris. Salt deposits are best removed from engines, frames and other pieces of equipment by using steam or hot water.

Do not attempt to start an engine that has been submerged. Follow recommended reconditioning procedures as outlined in *Flooded Farm Vehicles and Equipment—Tips on Cleaning and Reconditioning*, Section 6.17 in this handbook. Then clean the rest of the machine as follows:

Chains



- Soak chains in kerosene or solvent for several hours.
- Remove chains and allow solvent to drain out.
- Soak chains for several hours in light oil.
- Drain off excess oil. Replace chains on machine.

Gears and Sprockets

- Clean exposed gears and sprockets with kerosene or cleaning solvent.
- Coat gears with light oil.

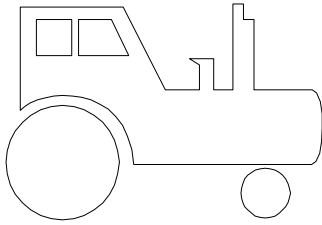
Gear Cases

- Inspect enclosed gear cases for water or grit. Water may be present below the oil.
- If you find water or grit, or if you are in doubt, drain the case, flush it with kerosene and refill with clean oil.

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Document DH-077,
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Bearings



- Clean and oil or grease all bearings without protective seals. Non-sealed bearings with pressure grease fittings can sometimes be cleaned by forcing grease into them until grease oozes from the sides of bearings.
- Wipe off excess grease.
- Sealed, factory-lubricated bearings may be equipped with grease fittings. You can damage the seals of these bearings by forcing grease through them. Sealed bearings will probably not be damaged from flood water.

Belts

- Examine all belts for tears or cracks. Repair or replace them as necessary.

Cutting Parts

- Remove knives and cutter bars from mowers and combines. Clean and dry them.
- Coat cutter parts with light oil and reassemble.
- Inspect the insides of combines and remove accumulated dirt, chaff, debris or water.